



TRAINMEN WIN SEVEN PER CENT INCREASE IN PAY

Victory for the Conductors and Others in Decision Found After Months of Investigation Into Conditions.

DECISION OF ARBITRATORS

Amounts to \$6,000,000 a Year to Men, but Workers Asked for Raise Approximating \$18,000,000—Company Members Dissent.

RATE INCREASES FAVORED?

That Action Bears No Relation to Law Forbidding Higher Freight and Passenger Charges, Is Admitted—Expenditures for "Safety" Necessary.

The award of the Board of Arbitration in the dispute over wages and working conditions between the forty-one Eastern railroads and the Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen was filed in the United States District Court here yesterday and afterward announced at the headquarters of the board, at the Hotel Manhattan.

The findings of the board provide a substantial increase in wages for the employees and may be considered their victory, emphasized by the fact that the two members of the board representing the railroads dissented from the award.

The increase in wages awarded amounts to 7 per cent, or approximately \$6,000,000. The total increase asked by the employees was 20 per cent, or about \$18,000,000. The men practically asked for a standardization of wages in the Eastern and Western territories, the wages in the Western territory being substantially higher. The board decided that standardization as to pay and rules as between these two territories is at present impossible.

The award practically accomplished the standardization of wages and working rules as between the Eastern and Southern territories, the wages having been somewhat higher in the Southern territory. In general the board found that the requests of the employees for changes in rules affecting working conditions were unwarranted, and such changes as were allowed in this respect were comparatively slight.

Substantially Standardized.

Referring to the leveling of wages in the East and South, the award says: "It may be broadly said, therefore, that as a result of this proceeding the rates of pay and most of the fundamental rules will be substantially standardized in the greater part of the service from the Mississippi to the Atlantic Ocean."

The hearings before the board of arbitration began September 10 and went on for several weeks. The award was to have been made by October 25, but the time was extended by mutual consent. The board was appointed under the Newlands law, which was hurried through Congress for the purpose at the time when a strike seemed imminent by the conductors and the trainmen.

Arbitration in railroad disputes before was under the Erdman act, which called for only three arbitrators, instead of six. The members of the present board are Seth Low, chairman, and Dr. John H. Finley, representing the public; W. W. Atterbury, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and A. H. Smith, vice-president of the New York Central, representing the railroads; Lucius E. Shepard, vice-president of the Order of

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MRS. BLAKE DROPS MRS. MACKAY SUIT

\$1,000,000 Alienation Action Brought by Surgeon's Wife Against Society Leader Is Discontinued.

NO SETTLEMENT IS MADE

Defendant's Counsel Says the Plaintiff Signed Release—Latter's Demand for Separation from Husband Stands—Reconciliation Unlikely.

Mrs. Joseph A. Blake yesterday discontinued her suit against Mrs. Katherine Duer Mackay for \$1,000,000 for the alienation of the affections of her husband, Dr. Joseph A. Blake, the noted surgeon.

The action brought by Mrs. Blake for separation from her husband was not stopped and is still in the courts, and no hint was given as to whether the plaintiff will also settle that in private. Arthur C. Train, personal counsel for Mrs. Mackay, issued the following statement:

"The action commenced in the Supreme Court by Mrs. Joseph A. Blake against Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay for \$1,000,000 for alienating the affections of Dr. Blake was discontinued to-day. At the time Mrs. Blake signed a consent to the discontinuance of this action she executed an instrument releasing Mrs. Mackay from all claims of every description and character. Not one cent has been paid or promised Mrs. Blake either by Mrs. Mackay or any one acting for her or in her behalf for the discontinuance of the lawsuit or the execution of the release."

Suit Never Reached Calendar.

"The suit," added Mr. Train, "was never filed and never on the calendar. Our answer was put in; that's all."

Mr. Mackay will reach New York on the Olympic Wednesday. His new home, at No. 1 East 62d street, was opened yesterday. It is the John R. Drexel place. Mrs. Mackay was in New York yesterday, but returned to Portland, Me., in the afternoon.

No costs were assessed against either party to the Blake-Mackay suit.

It was stated that there was no chance of Dr. and Mrs. Blake reuniting.

New York society received one of the severest jolts it has ever had when, some time ago, Mrs. Blake began proceedings against Mrs. Mackay for the alienation of the affections of her husband.

Mrs. Mackay made a spirited reply. She stated that the jealous nature of Mrs. Blake was the whole cause of the trouble; that Dr. and Mrs. Blake had been separated long before the time when she was alleged to have won his affections, and that, in modern language, the entire affair was piffle.

Dr. Blake had nothing to say during the entire time the matter was being discussed.

When the proceeding for alienation was begun, or shortly thereafter, Clarence H. Mackay took his three children and went to Europe, and Mrs. Mackay went to Portland, where she still resides. There was much talk of a separation between the couple, but it was learned later that Mrs. Mackay and her husband were in constant communication, and that her transfer of the home on Long Island was made in order to keep the magnificent estate under one title in order that the children might have it.

Suit Against Husband.

Then Dr. Blake was sued for separation by his wife.

Either the publicity which this brought the doctor, or for causes which have not come to light, he resigned from several of his clubs and from official positions. He went to his home, at Litchfield, Conn., and remained there until recently.

Mrs. Blake resides at No. 35 East 75th street. They have lived apart for eighteen months or two years, according to some authorities, and according to others they have been separated since the birth of their second son. Dr. Blake was served with notice of his wife's suit on October 10. Mrs. Blake asked for \$1,500 a month alimony, \$8,000 counsel fees and stated that she really did not want to be separated from her husband, but wanted him to support her.

Dr. and Mrs. Blake were married in 1890 and have two children, Joseph A. Blake, Jr., twenty-one years old, a student at Yale, and Frank H. Blake, twelve years old. Mrs. Blake stated that while she lived with her husband their expenses were \$40,000 yearly.

NICOTINE WAR IN JERSEY

Public Service Corporation Deals Blow to Car Smokers.

The Public Service Corporation which controls, among many other things, the streetcar lines in Northern New Jersey, went after the car smokers yesterday, posting notices in all cars that patrons carrying lighted cigars and cigarettes and fuming pipes would not be permitted to ride until they got rid of the objectionable cargo.

The company maintains it is difficult to understand why men carry the merest remnants of cigars and cigarettes on long journeys, when it is obvious that before their destination is reached their weed will have been burned to the end.

A pony glass of ANGOSTURA BITTERS before meals, a delicious appetizer. Adv.

GLYNN TO DEMAND REAL PRIMARY LAW

Says He'll "Follow Hughes's Footsteps" in Compelling Democrats to Make Good Party Pledges.

FIGHT SET FOR DECEMBER

Governor's Hint That Appointments Will Depend Upon Result of Contest Has Appalling Effect on Tammany Contingent.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.) Albany, Nov. 10.—Governor Glynn announced to-day that he was not satisfied with the Democratic legislative record on direct primaries, that he did not believe the present legislation fulfilled the party's platform pledges and that he "intended to follow Hughes's footsteps" in attempting to put real direct primary legislation through the present Legislature at the final session of the Senate and Assembly in December.

The Governor's surprising announcement of a direct primary campaign came voluntarily in an interview upon his general plans. He was asked whether he agreed with the idea of the legislative leaders that the present Legislature could not accomplish anything except by meeting in an adjourned and final session of the extra session some time in December. He said that he thought that was probably correct, and added that it was his idea that at the meeting in December the Legislature should clean up all financial legislation so as to start the new year with a clean slate and allow the new state Board of Estimate a chance to handle financial matters next year without any entangling hang-overs.

To Wait for Special Session.

The Governor had been asked a moment before about the possibility of appointments to the several places now open or in which hold-overs from the Dix administration are still in office, and he had said that he would not send in any of these appointments until the December meeting of the Legislature. Then he added that he would not send in any message embodying his direct primary views until that session.

"Your appointments would not have to wait upon any direct primary programme, would they?" he was asked. "They might," Governor Glynn replied.

"I want to make it clear while you are here that I won't use patronage to get any legislation I am in favor of. I said that in every interview I gave out, and I don't want to be put in the position of turning a somersault. So that you won't misunderstand it, I want to say again that I won't use any patronage to force my idea on anybody."

Governor Hughes did not do it and I don't intend to do it. I intend to follow Hughes's footsteps in that respect. He fought along for a principle and he did not use patronage to force his ideas through. I intend to follow his footsteps along that line."

Tammany leaders who heard of Glynn's announcement that he intended to follow in Hughes's footsteps in his fight for direct primary legislation put on grim faces when they recalled how Governor Hughes went out and fought his own organization throughout the state on that issue. Senator Robert F. Wagner, who became Lieutenant Governor when Glynn moved into the chair left vacant by Sulzer's impeachment, but who is still the active leader of the Tammany forces in the Senate, appeared to be mightily cheered up when he learned that the Governor had in a measure repudiated the inference that his statement meant that he would starve the organization on appointments unless he got his direct primary legislation.

Wagner was more than eager to declare for co-operation with Glynn's programme as soon as it was explained to him by the reporters, and ignored flatly the Blauvelt bill, which the Tammany majority jammed through both the regular and extra sessions this year. Senator Blauvelt, the sponsor for the bill, which Glynn had just declared did not meet with his ideas of the Democratic platform pledges, was in the Executive Chamber when the Governor held his interview, but he was silent.

Speaker Smith Doubtful.

Speaker Alfred E. Smith of the Assembly was not nearly so pacific in his reception of the Glynn programme. He declared that it was very doubtful whether the Assembly could be gathered together in December.

"We want to see the bill here; then we will see if we can get the men here," he declared. "Some men's idea of direct primary reform is to fix it so no Tammany man can run for office. We'll get enough of this direct primary stuff after January 1. I don't know why we want to look for trouble now. Show me the bill, and then I'll see whether we can get the men here to pass that kind of bill. I'm certain we couldn't get the men back here to pass a bill like the Sulzer bill."

Governor Glynn had previously declined to outline his idea of just what kind of direct primary bill he had in mind, and had even declined to say whether he thought the bill should be so drafted as to abolish the state convention, so no one could enlighten Speaker Smith. It is pretty well understood, however, that Governor Glynn's programme does not include the abolition of the state convention.

The Governor is particularly concerned with that part of his programme dealing with the campaign fund graft which

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BURGARD TO TESTIFY IN JOHN DOE INQUIRY

Whitman Has Subpoena for Buffalo Contractor, Who May Be Star Witness at To-day's Hearing.

District Attorney Whitman was advised after his return from Albany last night that his process servers, who have been scouring around upstate trying to round up witnesses to support John A. Hennessy's evidence in the John Doe inquiry, had reported to his office that Henry P. Burgard, of Buffalo, would be in New York this morning.

Burgard is regarded by Whitman as an important witness, and he will have a subpoena served upon the Buffalo man for his attendance at the inquiry this afternoon before Chief Magistrate McAdoo.

Since Hennessy told his story of the large number of contractors on canal and highway work who were "sand-bagged" by Tammany, Whitman's process servers have been sent out to various points upstate to subpoena the men named by Sulzer's graft investigator. Burgard was wanted particularly because, in addition to being one of the contractors named by Hennessy as the contractors who had been forced to among those who had been forced to contribute, he is also an anti-Tammany Democrat, who fought against and defeated William H. Fitzpatrick for the Democratic leadership of Erie County at the last primaries. Burgard's fight was made on the issue of Fitzpatrick's domination of Erie through Fitzpatrick, and it is believed that he will go the limit in giving Whitman any information of Tammany campaign fund graft that he has.

The District Attorney's process servers have been trying to get into communication with Burgard for several days, as he was considered by all odds the most likely witness to put on after Hennessy, and according to the report that came to Whitman's office yesterday while he was absent in Albany, Burgard left Buffalo during the afternoon, leaving word that he was going down to New York to confer with Hennessy this morning.

It is understood at the District Attorney's office from the report made by the process servers that Burgard will have no objection to accepting service of a subpoena, and he will probably be an important witness at the hearing this afternoon.

WHITMAN HAS DOUBLE CONFERENCE WITH GLYNN

Albany, Nov. 10.—District Attorney Whitman had two conferences with Governor Glynn in the Executive Chamber to-day over the John Doe inquiry which the campaign fund graft which

Continued on second page, sixth column.

NEGRO A BRITISH MAYOR

First of His Race Ever Chosen in England.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) London, Nov. 11.—For the first time in the history of this country a negro has been elected Mayor of a borough. The honor has fallen to John Richard Archer, a photographer, of Battersea Park Road, who by 30 votes to 29 was last night elected Mayor of Battersea by the Progressive party.

\$5,500 TO FREE SOULS

Woman Leaves Most of Her Estate for Prayers.

The will of Mary A. Reilly, filed in the Surrogates' Court yesterday, made bequests of \$5,500 from an estate estimated at \$8,000 "for masses for the souls in purgatory." These bequests are to the Rev. James F. Ferris, Holy Cross Church, \$1,000; the Rev. Joseph A. Foley, Holy Cross Church, \$500; the Rev. Joseph F. Smith, Holy Cross Church, \$500; the Rev. Joseph E. Bergen, St. Raphael's Church, \$500; the Rev. Father Valerianus, of the Church of Our Lady of Grace, Brooklyn, \$1,000; the Rev. of the Church of St. John the Baptist, \$1,000, and the Rev. of St. Raphael's Church, \$1,000.

Other bequests in the will were \$500 for the Holy Cross School and \$500 for the Little Sisters of the Poor.

MEXICAN BANK RUNS BEGIN

People's Bad Financial Condition Turns Sentiment to U. S.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) Mexico City, Nov. 10.—A formidable run on the National Bank of Mexico and to a less extent on the Bank of London and Mexico took place this afternoon. Great crowds of the common people formed long lines awaiting their chance to change their notes for silver. Order was kept by the police. Only a small part of the crowd was able to present its notes before the closing hours.

A bank would be empowered by Huerta's decree to stop paying out pesos at any moment, but it is recognized that this would arouse a strong feeling against the government and perhaps lead to rioting. Many Mexicans are getting tired of the state of affairs and are beginning to say: "Give us at least a government that will be recognized by the United States, so that we may borrow money from Europe."

The prospect of intervention in Mexican affairs by the United States was the subject of interested discussion in the financial district yesterday. There was a sharp break in stocks during the morning, the drop being attributed largely to the current unfavorable developments. A partner in one of the largest private banking institutions in Wall Street predicted that there would be a temporary flurry should war actually be declared. He, however, did not look for any permanent depression in stock prices.

Numerous cable dispatches between the European markets and bankers here showed the possibility of an important gold import movement to the United States in the event of open hostilities.

U. S. GUNBOAT TO RESCUE.

Vera Cruz, Nov. 10.—The United States gunboat Wheeling made a hurried departure from Vera Cruz to-day for Tuxpam, 115 miles northwest of Vera Cruz, in response to a telegram from the American Consular Agent, Arthur C. Payne, who advised Rear Admiral Fletcher that four hundred rebels were about to attack the town and that a warship was needed to protect foreign property.

HUERTA FACING BLOCKADE BY U.S.

Premier Asquith Says England Expects U. S. to Protect Foreign Trade Interests Well as Its Own.

Indications at Washington That President Has Decided to Cut Off Munitions and Revenues.

NO IDEA OF INTERVENTION

LAST NOTE LEAVES NO HOPE

Reports That Great Britain Is Giving Aid and Comfort to Huerta Are Denied in Speech at the Lord Mayor's Dinner.

Dictator Outlines Plans for Future Control of Mexico and Gives No Intimation He Intends to Comply with Wilson's Demands.

TWO WILSON MESSAGES

BOTH LOOKING TO POWERS

One Is Verbal and Transmitted to Foreign Office by Page, but the Other Outlines American Plans and Is Not Given Out for Publication.

Every Effort Being Made by This Country and Southern Republic to Enlist Sympathy of Europe—Attitude of England Held Doubtful.

London, Nov. 10.—H. H. Asquith, the Prime Minister, discussed the Mexican question in his annual speech at the Lord Mayor's dinner to-night, following the presentation a few hours earlier by Ambassador Page of a verbal message to the British Foreign Office reiterating President Wilson's determination not, in any circumstances, to recognize Huerta or any of his acts. This was succeeded by a cable message from Washington outlining the policy of the United States in dealing with Huerta.

"Our interests in Mexico," said Mr. Asquith, "call for vigilant care. Mexico is still in the throes of civil war, but there never was and never has been any question of political intervention by Great Britain into the domestic concerns of Mexico or in the Central or South American states."

"It is no part of our duty to prevent revolutions or control civil wars. The utmost we can do is to give what protection is possible on the coast to British subjects and property. There have been rumors that after the United States had adopted a line of their own in regard to Mexico we took a line calculated deliberately to thwart America. There is not a vestige of foundation for such a rumor."

The statement is accepted as an echo of the resentment felt by British officials at what they term the persistent misrepresentation of Great Britain's attitude current in the United States. They deny that any British money has been advanced to support Provisional President Huerta.

"We have recognized President Huerta," said Mr. Asquith, "because, having neither the will nor the power to intervene, we were bound to deal with the de facto government, and because, according to information then in our possession, there appeared to be no element except that of Huerta and his supporters which offered any prospect of the restoration of stability and order. That was on March 21. Very shortly afterward, in answer to our inquiries, we were informed by the government of the United States that as regarded the recognition of President Huerta no definite answer could be given, except that they would wait some time longer before recognizing him."

"Since then there has been no change in policy and no departure of any kind. The change of ministers to Mexico involved no change of policy. We have the right to assume that in whatever policy America adopts she will have regard for the legitimate commercial interests in Mexico, as well as her own. There has been an interchange of views with the utmost frankness and cordiality on both sides. Our diplomatic relations with the United States have been for a long time such that, with the freest frankness of discussion on all matters that might from time to time arise, we both feel the fullest assurance that nothing can happen to disturb our common resolve to attain and maintain a sympathetic understanding."

"It is only right to say that no one in our time has contributed more largely to create and foster this temper between the two great and kindred peoples than our distinguished ambassador, now once more among us, Mr. Bryce."

Premier Asquith began his speech with a review of the Balkan troubles and he congratulated the powers on preserving peace among themselves during these troubles. He pledged England to do all possible toward the rehabilitation of Turkey, but only after consulting the desires of the other powers.

In ending Mr. Asquith warned his hearers that the exuberant industrial development of the older countries side by side with the rapid development, largely by borrowed capital, of infant and adolescent communities, costly schemes of social reform and waste of wealth in warfare and armaments portend a slackening in the volume and velocity of the tide of the present exceptional era of productivity, which, he said, behooved them to ask the question if it was not time for statesmen and every man of business to take counsel together to secure a saner and more fruitful apportionment of the common resources of mankind.

ROAD FINED FOR EACH MAN.

Washington, Nov. 10.—Railroads working employees overtime without rest, is liable to a fine for each employee so worked, and not merely for one fine in each instance where a body of employees is concerned. The Supreme Court so held to-day.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, Nov. 10.—Blockade of Mexican ports is said to-night to be the most likely course President Wilson will adopt in an attempt to break Provisional President Huerta's power, thus cutting off not only his supply of munitions but also the large part of his revenues afforded by customs duties. The retention in Mexican waters of so many American warships which are due to return to home waters supports this theory.

The report that his plan of future action entails a blockade, probably of a "peaceful" character, is going through the diplomatic corps here, and has been sent to Europe by some of the representatives of the powers in Washington. At the same time, it is true that the President has discussed with members of the House and Senate the question of lifting the embargo on arms, so that the Constitutionalists will have the right freely to import from this country munitions of war.

Drastic Action Necessary.

The State Department's publication to-night of a long note to the government outlining General Huerta's plans has left no doubt that it will require drastic action to force the dictator's retirement. This note, the substance of which was published in The Tribune this morning, contains not the slightest indication that he intends yielding to the demand of President Wilson by retiring at this time. In fact, he plainly indicates his determination to remain in power until there can be another election, when he pledges himself to get out in favor of his legally elected successor. The note which has been sent to the United States is identical with those sent to all other nations.

In the course of the communication, which is signed by Señor Querido Moreno, Minister for Foreign Relations, confidence is expressed that the governments of the world will recognize "without exception" that only the present government can call elections and guarantee their freedom and efficacy. The note says also that Señor Moreno has the honor to acquaint the world "with this orientation of the policy of the government of the republic to the end that all of the cultured countries by whose friendship Mexico is honored may do the Executive the justice of recognizing that his honest and patriotic effort is intended solely to bring about the wellbeing and prosperity of the Mexican republic."

Powers Against Huerta.

It is known that the French and German governments are not disinclined to support the administration in Mexico. Of England, however, the administration is not so sure, and there are reports that the dictator in Mexico City has received financial assistance from English sources and moral encouragement from English diplomats. While the note defines Huerta's position and sets forth beyond all doubt that he is not going to do as he has been told to do by the United States, it is not, technically speaking, an answer to America's latest communication to him. He may consider it so, but officials here do not, and something further is expected in response to the representations presented on behalf of the President by Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American charge d'affaires in Mexico City.

At the White House to-day the President deprecated to visitors the sensationalism which has characterized certain sections of the press and said that this was calculated to force the government's hand. He said that the press was going faster than the administration. It was gathered that he intended to intimate that the situation is not so acute as it has been described in some quarters. There is every indication, however, that a genuine crisis will come before long.

Europe Told of Plans.

The administration is in communication with foreign powers, and there is the strongest reason for believing that this parley has to do with the future course of the United States. Heretofore the notifications which have been given to the powers concerning the progress of events have had to do chiefly with what the government here had already done in the Mexican situation. Now, it appears, Europe is receiving some intimation of the tentative plans of this country.

Before taking definite action the President desires to line Europe up on his side of the imbroglio, and efforts are being made to this end. Most of all, the administration wishes to have the moral support of Europe to the